LEVI P. MORTON IN FRANCE

The Great Work He Accomplished in the Interests of American Trade.

The Social Features of His Residence in Paris as Our Minister to the Young Republic Marked by Large Hospitality.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

PARIS, Sept. 27 .- "When Mr. Morton arrived in France, in the summer of 1881, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States," says a member of the Paris bar, "not a single American corporation could sollect by legal process one single cent that was owing to them in France from the meanest of her citizens, and, what is perhaps still more amazing, the United States was the country that remained under this disability. Nor was the task of removing this disability the easier on this account. No country affords a more natural market for French products than America; no country imposes upon those products a more prohibitive tariff. Conceive, then, the difficulty of asking of France a favor in face of the fact that she has not till now been able to obtain from the United States the merest reciprocity. I confess I am at a loss to imagine what arguments Mr. Morton could have used in order to effect his purpose, so flagrantly does America

he had to seek redress. "The decree emancipating American corporations from this disability was published in the Journal Official on Aug. 9, 1882. As to the fruits of it, the director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the director of the New York Life Insurance Company, the counsel of the Singer Manufacturing Company, and a host of other American corporations which have interests in France can testify.

stand condemned before the very tribunal where

"Another matter in which Mr. Morton was called to protect American interests is now generally known as the pork question. An English consu in Philadelphia, having heard of a family alleged to have been poisoned by triching, immediately announced this event to his government, and the result was that all the Enropean ports were immediately closed to American pork. Nevertheless, Mr. Morton's influence with the French Ministry was sufficiently great to obtain a decree revoking the prohibition. This decree was actually published in the Journal Officiel of Nov. 27, 1883, and would, to-day, be law, had not a vote of the Chamber of Deputies overruled it. That the Chamber should exclude American pork, notwithstanding a ministerial decree to the contrary, is a matter over which Mr. Morton had no control, and could exert no influence. As a matter of fact, it only serves to heighten the credit attributable to Mr. Morton for having induced the government to which he was accredited to publish the decree he asked for, in spite of the existence in the country of a feeling

strongly opposed to it.
"Mr. Morton had a still more difficult part to play when the American Congress imposed a practically probibitive tariff on foreign works of art. A minister's duty is to defend, not to criticise, the acts of the government he represents; officially, therefore, it was difficult for him to protest against this bill; and yet, living as he did in a capital which is recognized as the greatest of all schools of art, among a people who extend to American citizens every advantage in the shape of artistic culture-gratuitous education, an equal footing in their exhibitions, a large share in their award of prizes—he could not but feel that the exclusion of French works of art from the shores of the United States was an act not only of folly but of ingratitude. In the singularly delicate position in which Mr. Morton stood, I cannot but admire his independence in not hesitating to explain to his government the character of such a duty on French art. His able and exhaustive dispatch on this subject so far met with the approval of President Arthur that he communicated it to Congress, and there is every reason to hope that it will there meet some day with the consideration it deserves. Americans have also to cougratulate themselves upon his personal relations, not only with the French Ministry, but with French artists, which prevented them from carrying out the system of reprisal, which waso loudly and so justly urged by a large part of the French press. Before art, differences of language disappear, and national boundaries cease to exist. And this effacement of national boundaries, Mr. Morton (though by virtue of his office a champion of a particular national boundary), did not hesitate to advocate.

"I have said nothing about the important and efficient part Mr. Morton played in the negotiations of peace between France and China; I have said nothing about the treaty for the piptestion of submarine cables, about the patent convention and about a host of other matters in which he sustained American interests in a manner to command the respect of others as well as the affection of his fellow-countrymen.

Such, briefly stated is an unvarnished account of the more business side of Mr. Morton's career while American minister at Paris. But the history of his mission would be far from complete if we were to pass over in silence the social side of his residence in this city. Few American ministers in France have equaled Mr. Morton in large hospitality, and none, I feel sure, have ever surpassed him. It was this social element at the American legation which made a deep impression in French circles. Let me quote, in support of this assertion, the opinions of Mr. Morton expressed on various occa-It will thus be seen what an important element the drawing-room is in modern diplomacy. And right here let me say, that Mrs. Morton divides with her husband the honours of the social success of the American legation from 1881 to 1885. When Mr. Morton called at the Elysee Palace

to bid farewell to the President, M. Grevy said: It is with deep regret that we witness your departure. We have always appreciated your high character and great courtesy; you have won the sympathy of all, and I only wish that the custom and tradition of the two countries permitted me to ask as a favor your retention in office. Mrs. Morton's departure will also be greatly regretted, as she has made herself universaily popular by her remarkable tact and amiability. At the farewell banquet given in Mr. Morton's henor at the Hotel Continental, M. Floquet, then President of the Chamber of Deputies, and

now President of the Council of Ministers, said: Pray accept without scruple, dear Mr. Morton, in the spirit in which we convey them to you and without reserve, our thanks for the manner in which you have discharged your duties among us. All who have ben brought into contact with you and who have known you can find nothing but praise for you, and will ever remain grateful to you. Please convey also to Mrs. Morton our respectful homage. Her exquisite qualities rendered her worthy to be at the head of that brilliant American colony which constitutes one of the most graceful ornaments of our Parisian society. Her charms of manner and mind blended well with the courteous gravity of your temper and habits, and have made your house one of those in which hospitality was of the most amiable kind and eagerly sought after. Be sure that among us neither of you will be forgotten; and, when you are far away, pre-

say it, our fraternal farewell. On the same occasion M. Rene Goblet, then Minister of Public Instruction and now Minister of Foreign Affairs, said:

serve a little remembrance of us, and accept this evening our sad and cordial, and, if I may be allowed to

I cannot rise without thanking the organizers of this banquet for the opportunity thus once again afforded me of expressing to Mr. Morton the sentiments of esteem and sympathy he leaves behind him in quitting our country. Mr. Morton has taken the very best means of making himself beloved in France by showing his own love for our country. Nothing could

more surely gain the heart of France. Senator Lafayette, grandson of America's great friend, spoke as follows:

During his mission in France, the worthy represent-ative of the United States, has shown himself to be the friend of our country, and he has known how to become acquainted with, to appreciate and admire our most eminent public men. Nothing, therefore, could give us Frenchmen more pleasure than to unite to do him honor. As for myself, I can never forget the marks of affection which Mr. Morton and his fellowcountrymen have always shown for the memory of Lafayette, the companion in arms and the friend of

The Marquis of Rochambeau, on rising, said: We are here to say good-bye to the amiable gentleman, to the cordial minister whose sojourn with us has been only too short. In less than four years Mr. and Mrs. Morton have won the approbation of every-body, and, I may say it without fear of contradiction, none better than they have known how to keep alive the old friendship which unites France and America. At the moment of their arrival, in 1881, I had the pleasure of seeing the starry banner and the tricolour waving together in the breeze on the site of the memorable battle of Yorktown. For the first time since a hundred years ago the cannon of the two countries thundered together once more in honor of the centennial anniversary of the old alliance. When we returned, Mr. Morton seized the opportunity to again impress upon us and the French pub-lic that the fraternal bonds of the past still held the two nations firmly together. And again, on the occasion of the presentation of the original model of the Statue of Liberty to the ety of Paris, Mr. Morton once more dwelt upon the sympathy for us which exists in the United States.

Mr. Morton, and to drink to the perpetuity of the friendly relations which you have so nobly advanced. Commenting on this banquet and the speeches, the London Times said:

Mr. Morton, indeed, during his four years residence in Paris, has shown great hospitality and has realized the type of modern ambassadors, who succeeded in inspiring affection for their own nations by manifesting affection for the nation to which they are accredited. Admirably seconded by Mr. Morton, he has given the Legation an eminently social character, his brilliant receptions being attended not only by the numerous members of the American colony, but by French guests who have found it a neutral ground such as is now rarely offered by French salons. This signal testimony of gratitude on the part of the Americans was therefore amply deserved, while it was equally just that Frenchmen should join in the expression of esteem inspired by Mr. Morton during his too brief stay.

The London Standard said:

Such a tribute of sympathy and goodwill to a diplomatic agent on his retirement is without a precedent in the French capital. Although laboring under the disadvantage of not speaking the language of the country to which he was accredited, Mr. Morton more than efficiently discharged one of the most important duties of diplomacy, that of cementing a feeling of cordiality and friendship between the nation he represented and that where he resided. In this branch of his functions Mr. Morton was power-fully aided by the accomplished lady who has presided so gracefully over the hospitalities of the United States Legation.

But it was not only the French official world that greeted Mr. and Mrs. Morton's departure, and was high in praise of the manner in which he had conducted the Legation. The American colony in this city also gave Mr. Morton a warm farewell, at the large banquet already mentioned. In the invitation to this banquet occurs the following passage:

During the four years that you have represented the United States in this capital, you have strengthened the bonds that unite the two republies, and you have secured for our citizens in France advantages which they did not previously possess. Your home has been the center of a most generous and genial hospitality; to every work of charity you have been a devoted friend and supporter; you have extended to every citizen of our country, however humble, assistance and protection whenever needed, and, in the long list of distinguished men who have filled the emission of the support resistance. inent position of American Minister in France, we feel there is not one who has been more faithful and devoted in maintaining national interests.

This letter of invitation, beautifully engrossed on parchment and presented to Mr. Morton, was signed, irrespective of party, by a score or more of the leading members of the colony, including such names as Admiral Baldwin, U. S. N.; the late George Walker, United States Consul-general; John Munroe, J. H. Harjes and William Seligman, the Franco-American bankers; Mosler, Bridgman and Harrison, the artists, and others. Mr. Morton's hotel on the Palace des Etats-Unis—so named in his honor by the Municipal council—was, as has already been stated, a center of large hospitality. All the prominent members of the American colony were invited to dine with the minister at least once each seam, and traveling Americans, whatever their politics might be, were also sure to receive an invitation to Mr. Morton's table, whether they came with a letter of introduction or not. If they had attained any eminence in their own community as politicians, men of letters, or merchants, they forthwith became the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Morton. From a long list I select such names as Robert C. Winthrop, Chauncy M. Depew, the late Vice-President Hendricks, Cornelius Vanderbilt, D. O. Mills, Baucroft Davis, ex-Senator James B. Eustis, Senator R. L. Gibson, Senator John R. McPherson, General E. F. Noyes, Henry R. Pierson, John Hay, and Robert M. McLane, when a member of Con-

Mr. Morton's spacious dining-room made it possible to seat at table on the same evening the whole French Cabinet with their under secretaries, or the whole diplomatic corps. His dinner parties, therefore, almost resembled Cabinet councils, while the diplomats of Paris could meet and compare notes quite as freely in the drawing-room of the American minister as in the salons of the palace of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The greatest men of France and of Europe have thus broken bread with Mr. and Mrs. Morton or attended the grand bails given each season in their richly-fornished parlors. Gambetta, Jules Ferry, Floquet, Louis Blanc, Paul Bert, the Count of Paris, the Marquis de Lafayette, the Duke de Broglie, Pere Hyacinthe, Ferdinand de Lesseps, Mme. Adam, Bartholdi, Prince Roland Bonaparte, Lord Lyons, Bishop di Rende of Italy, Count Orlof of Russia, Castelar, Prince Hobenloe, now Governor of Alsace-Loraine such are a few of the Europeans of all parties and professions who attended festivities at the American Legation.

And the viands served on these occasions were always worthy of the guests. I once heard the late M. Molard, introducer of ambassadors, say that there were but two houses in Paris where you could get a really superior dinner, and one of the two was the American legation, Mr. Morton's chef being one of the best cooks in this city famous for its cuisine.

Such is a fair, but inadequate, account of Mr. Morton's mission to this country. While much more might have been said, I think I have written enough to show Americans that, during Mr. Morton's stay in this capital, they were worthily represented, and that he did not a little to bind more closely together the two great re-publics of the world. THEODORE STANTON.

ODD THINGS IN LOWER LIFE.

During a recent storm near Sylvania, Ga., a large terrapin was rained down in the yard of

A snake with two heads, two tails, and joined together in the middle by a ligature is a South Carolina curiosity.

The fabled jabberwock has turned up again in the shape of a nondescript animal caught by a

fisherman at Atlantic City. A horned snake, eighteen inches long, with a born one and one-fourth inches, was killed last

week near Rockwood, Tenn. A Georgia cat has been trained to carry notes

to young ladies, and its services are in constant demand by the young men of the village. A milk-white gopher snake, seventeen feet six inches long and having part of his tail cut off at that, has just been slain down in Glynn county.

Clayton, Ill., boasts of a Maltere cat that loves water even better than a cocker spaniel. It has been trained to retrieve, and will be used by its owner for that purpose when the wild-

A hawk pounced down on a pigeon in the public square at Washington, Ga., a short time since, and a lively tussle ensued. The hawk had finally to leave without his prey, but the ground was left strewn with feathers.

Near Darlington, S. C., some time ago, a gentleman bad a turkey gobbler that insisted upon taking a pest. He was accommodated with some guines fowl eggs, and on Friday last he came off with his brood and is now taking due care of

A black snake sixteen feet long and nineteen inches in diameter has its home in a swamp on the Mianus river, Connecticut. It has been seen regularly every summer for eleven years, but it is so agile that huntsmen are unable to

get within killing distance. A Halifax fisherman found an uncorked bottle of champagne in a big cod which he captured the other day. He and his friends had a dinner shortly afterward, and they affirmed the champagne was excellent, although it had a perceptible fishy smell. The mystery is how the bottle

got inside the fish uninjured. A valuable mare, owned by Peter Gumear, of Port Jervis, N. Y., suffered from a painful disease. Two surgeons treated her, which only augmented her suffering. When she was turned loose again she immediately trotted off to a aballow stream of water, and, wading into one of the deeper pools, she plunged her head under water and held it there until she sank down, first upon her knees, and then upon her side,

and was drowned. Mrs. Jansen, of Little Ferry, N. J., owns a cat that has formed a curious attachment for a large toad that has its home in the garden. pussy evidently enjoys the strange friendship she has formed, and since the first day she found the toad peacefully sleeping on a stone in the sunshine and joyously took it gently by its shoulder with her teeth and carried it into the house, she has done the same thing every day. She spends an hour each day in tossing the toad into the air and catching it, like a ball, allowing it to move a few yards away from her, and crawling slowly after it or bounding straight upon it from a distance, and flattening it out on the floor. Sometimes she varies the monotony by inviting the toad to play leap-frog, much to the amusement of the children.

No Use for Him.

"If this is your final answer, Miss Jrobinson, the young man said, with ill-concealed chagrin, as he picked up his bat and turned to go, "I can do nothing but submit. Yet, has it ever occurred to you that when a lady passes the age of thirty-seven she is not likely to find herself as much sought after by desirable young men as she once was?"

"It occurred to me with sudden and painful distinctness when you offered yourself just now," she replied. "Good night, Mr. Peduncle."

Against Her Will.

Washington Critic, Mother-Daughter, didn't I hear Mr. Jenkins kiss you last night when he went away!

Daughter-Yes, mamms, but it was against Mother-What was?

Daughter-Your hearing it, mamma.

READING FOR THE SABBATH.

Sunday-School Lesson for Oct. 14, 1888. CROSSING THE JORDAN .- Josh, iii, 5-17. Golden Text-When thou passest through the waters I will be with thes; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee .- Isa. xiiii. 2.

Monday—Josh. i, 10-18. Preparations made. Tuesday—Josh. ii, 1-24. Spies sent ahead. Wednesday-Exod. xiv. 13-28. Passing through the Red sea.
Thursday Psa. cvii, 1-21. Led by the right way. Friday—Psa. exiv, 1-8. Jordan driven back. Saturday—Isa. xliii, 1-11. Safe in the waters. Sunday—Isa. li, 1-16. A way for the ransomed.

The day of Israel's triumph at last dawned. Just forty years before, the divine commands were given to the people to prepare for a sudden march out of Egypt. This tenth of Nisan commemorated the first arrangements for the first Passover feast, when their fathers began the exodus. Now their children were summoned to assemble on the banks of the Jordan and to witness a great miracle. But the most careful preparations had been made, as though everything depended on human foresight and strength. Joshua had ordered them to prepare victuals (Josh. i, 11); he had secured a promise from the tribes of Reuben and Gad, whose possessions were to be on this east side of the Jordan, to lead the host across the river, he also sent men over secretly to spy out the land, and they brought back a most encouraging report that the people of Canaan were frightened and faint because of the coming of Israel, having heard of the drying up of the Red sea and the utter destruction of the kings of the Amorites (ii. 9, 10). Joshua removes from Shittim, the upper level, and goes to the lower banks of Jordan, where he issued his final orders (iii, 1-4), and on the morrow all were to be ready to follow the ark across the river into the land of

HINTS AND HELPS FOR TEACHERS. Points to Study Up-First, what were the divine commands as to sanctifying ourselves? 2. What was the ordinary method and plan of march with the ark of the covenant, and why changed here? 3. What is meant by the "brink". and the "banks" of the Jordan. 4. What parts of the country were occupied by the different tribes of their enemies? 5. What were the tweive men of verse 12 selected for? 6. What was the method of securing the dry land to cross over on? 7. Did they leave their tents behind them? 8. What time of the year did this occur? 9. What city marks the place of the

Points for Class-talks-1. "Sanctify yourselves." How far can we personally fit ourselves to receive and obey the word of the Lord? 2. The "priests went before the people" with the ark of the covenant. Some must do the planning and thinking. The many wait to be led. and will follow a genuine leader. 3. "Stand still in Jordan." It was seemingly a dangerous place to stop, but, after all, as safe as on the shore. Some Christians must stand in the perilous places as an encouragement to others. 4. "Come and hear the words of the Lord." We listen to man, but if you would have courage and strength, stop here and listen; search and find what God says. 5. "Out of every tribe a man." The wisdom of getting representatives of all classes and conditions into every movement. You cannot tell which tribe or man may be most important in battle. 6. "Behold, the ark passeth over before you." Look, and see if the Lord does not to-day stand in some Jordan of difficulty, waiting for the tribes of Israel, the members of the church, to follow after his standard. 7. "And the waters stood and rose up upon a beap." They met some unseen barrier and could go no further. When the Lord pleases he can bring in his higher laws of power to control the lower or natural laws, as we call them, just as the sun's attraction draws up the water into the clouds against the law of gravitation. 8. "And all the Israelites passed over on dry ground." So the Lord literally keeps his covenant. All passed over. There was quick, orderly motion, but no undue haste. GENERAL APPLICATION.

Every age and church has before it some Jordan of difficulty, something that blocks up the way. To sit down on this side is to insure cowardice and discontent. To meet it bravely, in the name of the Lord, is often to find a strangely united people and a still more strange opening of the way over. To rest on this side means that the forces of Israel will disintegrate as before Kadesh. Given brave, clear-headed leadership, and the church would soon be on its way to conquest.

Religious Notes.

Is not prayer also a study of truth-a sally of the soul into the unfound infinite! No man ever prayed heartily without learning something.

An exchange says that the Anti-Sunday Traveling Union has existed in this country for about four years, and that it has now about six thousand enrolled members. Horace Greeley once wrote: "It is impossible to enslave mentally or socially a Bible-reading peo-

ple, for the principles of the Bible are the groundwork of human freedom." The Swedish Augustana Synod (Lutheran) has become a particularly strong body, embrac-

ing 545 congregations and 70,224 communicants. Tuirty-eight years ago there was but one Swedish Lutheran minister in America. The Burnham House, at Round Lake, N. Y. has been purchased by Mrs. Newman, wife of

Bishop J. P. Newman, for \$13,000. The building is to be converted into a home for missionaries who return to this country for rest. The churches want ministers who will "draw." The load would be more likely to move if the

churches would draw with the preacher. A full team can always pull a larger load than one horse can draw. Try the full team idea in your Miss Greenwood, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been preaching during the past summer at Chapinville, Conn., where she has attracted

large audiences. She is also to preach the annual sermon of the national W. C. T. U. con-People say a church is a hely place. So it is, if holy people be in it; not else. The kingdom is within you, not in stones. Where is the holiest place on earth? Where sonis breathe the

holiest vows, and execute the most heroic purposes .- F. W. Robertson. A muddy stream flowing into one clear and sparkling, for a time rolls on by itself. A little further down they unite, and the whole is impure. So youth untouched by sin may for a

short time keep its purity in foul company, but a little later and they mingle. "The religious consciousness," says the Christian World, "is a supreme fact of human nature. Christianity is the supreme form in which the religious consciousness has been interpreted and bodied forth. Therefore, if a man is to

obey the grand Shakspearian canon of being true to himself, he will continue Christian. "How is it," said a Christian man to his compapion, as they were both returning from hearing the saintly Bramwell. "how is it that Bro. Bramwell always tells us so much that is new!" The companion answered: "Bro. Bramwell lives so near the gates of heaven that he learns

a great many things which the rest of us do not get near enough to hear."-J. H. Hitchens. Blessed are the ears that gladly receive the pulses of the divine whisper, and give no heed to the many whisperings of this world. Blessed are the eyes which are shut to outward things, but are intent on things within. Blessed are they that enter far into inward things, and endeavor to prepare themselves daily more and more for the receiving of heavenly secrets.-Thomas

a-Kempis. Says the Boston Pilot: "When the first Catholic congregation was organized, there were but forty-three Catholics in Portland, and probably not as many more in the rest of the State. Yet to-day, in the diocese of Portland, which includes the whole State. Catholics number 135,000 out of a total population of about 700,000. They have fifty-two churches and eight chapels, 113 religious teachers, four academies, and fourteen parochial schools, with nearly 4,000 pupils."

> There is no human being With so wholly dark a lot, But the heart by turning the picture May find the sunny spot. -Phoebe Cary.

Heed how thou livest. Do no act by day Which from the night shall drive thy peace away. In months of sun so live that months of rain Shall still be happy. Evermore restrain Evil and cherish good, so shall there be Another and happier life for thee.

-Whittier. From every piercing sorrow, That heaves our breasts to-day, Or threatens us to-morrow. Hope turns our eyes away; On wings of faith ascending,

And feel our sorrows ending -Joseph Cctte.

A Barbarous Relic of Puritanism. Boston Transcript.

We see the land of light,

Wilmington, Del., on Saturday enjoyed the elevating spectacle of eleven men publicly whipped, five of whom, sore from the lash, afterwards stood in the pillory. The whipping attracted a great crowd, but only a few lingered to look at the wretched objects in the pillory.

puritanism and the pillory should make a note | ests in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Comof the fact that the only State in which the pillory exists is one in which the Puritans never had any interest.

AMELIE RIVERS-CHANLER.

Her Methods of Work-She gives the True Version of the Confirmation Story. New York Press.

Mrs. Amelie Rivers-Chanler is a beautiful woman, and in that unique particular the stories floating about in regard to her are true. She has the kind of beauty that both men and women admire. A wealth of golden hair-the very shade that hair bleachers would give the world to copy-worn in a loose knot in the back of the neck and in fluffy pompadour carls in front; large brown eyes, the expressive kind; and most unusual of all—that is, with blonde hair—the blackest and longest of lashes; eyebrows only a little darker than the hair, therefore Mrs. Chapler must always escape the accusation of dyeing hers; a fresh complexion which is enhanced instead of disfigured by the tiny mole on the right cheek, and teeth which even ivery cannot match. If smiles and a pleasant, cordial manner denote amiability, then Mrs. Chanler has that virtue, for in spite of having been deluged with interviews all day yesterday. she submitted once more to a list of questions. "Are you to be in New York long!" asked the

"No," answered Mrs. Chanler. "My husband and I go to Rokeby, Mr. Chanler's house on the Hudson, to-morrow, and remain there one week, and then we return to Virginia. We arrived here yesterday, and I was ill most of the day. I haven't been out of the house, and I feel a weight at my head as if a vell had been thrown

over it and deadened my senses. "No, I am not engaged on any work. I write only in the winter, never in the summer. I know you wish to ask my method of producing a story, and I can only say that except in planning a plot, before beginning work, I have no method. I wait for the spirit to move, but it generally moves every day when I am once started on a subject. I have no particular piece of work in mind at present, but I mean to commence a novel soon which will take a year or two to finish. We go to Paris in December, although we do not expect to make our home there, as reported. I dare say we shall be back in the spring."

"Are you to remain in Paris all winter!" "Yes. We shall only stay in England a week or two on the way to Paris. It will be my first visit abroad. At Newport this summer I was told by the English people I met that my manners and speech were rather English. I was invited to their houses as a result. Do you know I never had been in Massachusetts until this summer, in spite of that pretty little tale about my wrapping myself up in something peculiar and lying in the bottom of a dory off the coast there while a boy rowed me to shore. I don't know what a dory is, and was never in a rowboat more than four times in my life. That was a fabrication from beginning to end. About the confirmation story there was just enough truth to answer as foundation. I was indeed confirmed last spring and in my father's house. I had made known my desire to become a member of the church to Assistant Bishop Randolph, of Virginia, an old friend of the family, but in May, when the confirmation class was to come before the bishop, I was so ill I could not leave my room. Bishop Randolph came to see me, spending several hours at the house. It was decided that I could not go out, and the bishop then suggested that I should be confirmed at home. I was able to get down stairs the next day, my father almost carrying me, and at a time appointed by the bishop I was confirmed. My hair was arranged just as it is now-not flowing in the disheveled manner described, and I wore a simple white tea gown. I cannot imagine why I am said to do eccentric things. I was not even peculiar as a child, and I have always lived in my country home in the manner of ordinary people. My father is proud of my work, and, I may perhaps say, is proud of me, and when he bears all these queer stories he laughs at them, which is a great comfort to me. Fortunately I am not fond of reading the newspapers, but my husband sees the different paragraphs, and he and some of the other members of the family are exercised as to what kind of a strange, mythical being the world thinks I am. I like to wear pretty gowns, but I do not wind myself up in the mysterious things and walk about in the nameless kind of drapery in which I am pict-

The lady readers will be interested in knowing that when seen in her sitting-room at the Brevoort House Mrs. Chanler was dressed in a cotton gown of some light blue washing fabric, simply made. The waist had a yoke and was belted with blue ribbon. At the neck was worn a broad Vandyke collar of Irish lace, and the same heavy texture served as cuffs for full sleeves. The only bit of jewelry was a plain wedding ring. These are still "honeymoon" days for Mr. and Mrs. Chanler, but "my wife" and "my husband" seem to come easily to the lips of the young couple. Mr. Chanler is a tall and fine-looking man,

and, altogether, quite the sort of individual for a girl to fall in love with. Best of all he seems proud to be Mrs. Chanler's husband. "Before you go," said the fair lady, as her interviewer was about to take leave, "I wish to say that I love women. I have written some sonnets about them, for which, by the way, I have just received a check from Lippincott, and when they appear-I don't know when-you

NOVELTIES IN JEWELRY AND ORNAMENTS.

will see what I think of our sisters."

Jewelers' Review. In inkstands an extremely odd design is a bronze sea serpent resting on its fins and holding its body in a perpendicular position. In the crown of the head is a small well.

Red and yellow tints lined with gold are the more pronounced tones in decorated porcelain this year, and when they are skillfully handled they are exceedingly handsome.

What might be termed a piscatorial brooch is a fishing-basket held between two lines, at the ends of which dangle two tiny trout, all produced with variegated gold. A handsome ornament of foreign manufacture

is a large steel helmet, artistically engraved. with a clock in the center in place of a visor. The newest thing out is a thin snake finger ring with a striped enamel skin, bearing a striking resemblance to the reptile it simulates. Horse shoes, composed of two rows of garnets and made, up as earrings are very becoming to young ladies.

Quite a novelty in scarf pins is a small gold cog-wheel attached to a miniature draughting compass. The old narrow-necked cruse for vinegar and oil is giving way to the handy flagon of satin

High silver gilt vases lately introduced have

the surface stamped out like alligator skin. Chocolate pots and ovide cups are taking the place of 4 o'clock teas this fall. New umbrella handles are in the form of a

ram's horn, of oxidized silver. Bracelets made of plaited silver wire are courting feminine favor. A chestnut burr of burnished gold is a pecul-

iar hairpin head. Source sets are to be the rage this season at large parties. Earrings are out representing small enameled

strawberries. Silver pin cases in veneer finish are coming into favor. Small decanter clocks are now in the market.

A BRIGHT WOMAN FINANCIER. Miss Mary Garrett Would Be a Worthy Successor of Her Brother Robert.

Boston Commercial Bulletin. Miss Mary Garrett, daughter of the late John W. Garrett, founder of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, is better able to manage the affairs of that corporation than ever her brother Robert was, if we are to believe the stories told of her financial ability. For many years before her father's death she was his chief assistant, and

sithough the fact is not generally known, she

now controls and manages the Garrett interest in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Although personally directing the management of a property worth not less than \$20,000,-000, Miss Garrett is almost unknown to business men, because her sense of modesty will not permit her to assume an individual control which both her capacity for financial affairs and direct control of millions of money would enable her to do. It is, perhaps, quite unnecessary to state that she is a very different person from Mrs.

Hetty Green. Her knowledge of the road and its management gives her a position in the councils of that corporation not possessed by any other individual. When her father was living Miss Garrett was his private secretary and trusted even above any of the old gentleman's sons. After the death of her father Miss Garrett's influence over her brother, Robert Garrett, was so marked that it became a matter of current talk in Balti-

But there were certain theories held by her brother which even the influence which she had over him could not successfully combat. When the schemes which led to the invocation of the aid of the Drexel syndicate culminated Robert Garrett saw the wisdom of his sister's councils, which he had failed to follow and he practically surrendered to her the management of his interests in the road. When' he started on his tour around the world his sister followed and overtook him at San Francisco, where he was in-Those commentators who always associate | duced to give her the control of all of his inter-

Recently, when the syndicate which had helped the Baltimore & Ohio out of the difficulties in which it had unwittingly been plunged. began to haggle about the commissions and threatened to place the road in an embarrassing position, Miss Garrett quietly brushed them all aside, put up the needed cash and saved the credit of the company. Since the recent death of her brother, T. Harrison Garrett, Miss Mary Garrett's control of the Garrett estate has be-

come practically unlimited during Robert Garrett's absence from the United States. Miss Garrett is a most unassuming lady, and would never be taken for a great fluancier, as she is, at first sight. She is not fond of notoriety, and in manners and habits is a most domestic and home-loving woman. She worshiped her father, and her most ardent hope is to see the great road which he built and brought to such great importance kept up to the position where he left it and perpetuated as one of the great institutions of the country.

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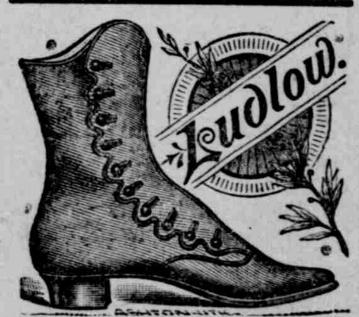
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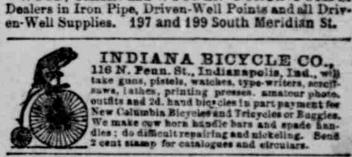
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